

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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We want intelligent correspondents in every county in the State. We want facts of value, results accomplished of value, experiences of value, plainly and briefly told. One solid, demonstrated fact, is worth a thousand theories.

The editor is not responsible for the views of correspondents.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCT. 8 1895.

This paper entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C.

The Progressive Farmer is the Official Organ of the N. C. Farmers' State Alliance

Do you want your paper changed to another office? State the one at which you have been getting it.

Our friends in writing to any of our advertisers will favor us by mentioning the fact that they saw the advertisement in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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"I am standing now just behind the curtain, and in full glow of the coming sunset. Behind me are the shadows on the track, before me lies the dark valley and the river. When I mingle with its dark waters I want to cast one lingering look upon a country whose government is of the people, for the people, and by the people."—L. L. Polk, July 4th, 1890.

N. R. P. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If you want anything and don't see it in the columns of this paper, call for it.

What about the shoe factory? It is important that cash for stock be sent in right away. The enterprise is a certainty, and there is no use in waiting.

Attend your county meeting this week and help put on foot the enterprise that will give the Alliance a great forward impetus, and save the people of this State hundreds of thousands of dollars. The shoe factory is that enterprise.

The State, a free silver paper of Birmingham, Ala., has about completed arrangements to buy the Age-Herald, the sound money morning daily in that city. The combined papers will be called the State Herald, and will advocate free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and will be the only morning daily in Birmingham.

You hear but little about the "evil" and "outrageous" pension system that the Democrats were going to reform. The Washington Star is authority for the information that one thousand more pensioners have been added on the rolls during the past year than were taken off. That accounts for Democratic silence.

Mr. Elijah Walker, of Pender county is one hundred and two years old, and still hearty and active for a man who has passed the middle age period. He joined Shiloh Baptist church in that county on the third Sunday in August and has since renounced the Democratic party and joined the Populists. Better late than never.

They have got "the dead wood" on Hoke Smith. Col. Livingston charged that at Cordele Smith said that he was "in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 day, but, boys, we can't get it." Smith came out with an emphatic denial. Now nineteen leading lawyers, bankers, merchants etc., sustain the charge.

Our Democratic friends still claim that they are the original and only genuine (copyrighted) free coinage party. But as most of the prominent leaders and newspapers helped to demonetize silver last year, we hold that there is something wrong. Only recently one of the supposed silver leaders of that party, Senator Mills, of Texas, came out in favor of gold and more business depression.

Prof. Massey, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, says that when frost is imminent he gathers his green tomatoes, wraps them separately in paper (old newspapers will answer), and packs them in boxes, which are stored in a place just warm enough to be secure from frost, the object being to keep them, and not to ripen them. Then as the fruits are wanted, a few are brought out at a time and placed in a warm position, where they will ripen in a few days. In this way he has kept his table supplied with sliced tomatoes up to mid winter.

COUNTY ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

Nearly or quite all of the County Alliance meetings will be held throughout the State this week and next—most of them this week. A large attendance of delegates and members is desired, as important matters will be considered. It is hoped that the county officers will set a good example by being on hand and performing their duties as officers should. No matter how brave and true an army may be, good officers are essential. Sub Alliance officers should look after their delegates and urge them to go in full force. The next regular quarterly meetings will be held in mid-winter, when bad weather and everything conspires to decrease the attendance. Hence the greater importance of full meetings now. The shoe factory will be fully discussed and its success is of vital importance.

Last but not least, we want to ask the brethren to make special efforts to increase the circulation of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, your State organ, at these meetings. No farmer, whether he be an Allianceman or not, can afford to be without such a paper. The County Secretary or some friend will please send us, at once, a brief report of the proceedings of each county meeting for publication. Don't wait a week or two to send them in, as that will delay the publication until too late.

This is from the Lenoir Topic: "Beware of calamity howlers. Nine times out of ten they are office hunters." Judging from the wild whoops of the prosperity shriekers, they, too, have the office itch.

COME SOUTH YOUNG MAN.

We are not in favor of big shows in a general way. However, if we must have them, much depends upon where they are held. The large Exposition now going on at Atlanta will prove beneficial to the South and turn the tide of money and immigration this way. The Philadelphia Centennial did much to build up that city, and millions of dollars went North never to return. A vast sum went North during the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Now the South has a little pull at the purse strings. True, the money will nearly all go to Atlanta, but it will be out of the North at any rate. The railroads are reaping a rich harvest, and that will distribute the money spent more or less. Still another advantage will be that a portion of the many thousands of people coming South to see the Atlanta Exposition, will seize the opportunity to prospect a little. They want to see our factories, mines, forests, farms, and they will move around and spend some money in every locality. Others will visit relatives. A little later on thousands of invalids will come South and spend the winter. All in all it is probably fortunate that the Atlanta Exposition was conceived just at this time. At any rate, let us be thankful that the Exposition is not North, where it would be a still further drain on our slender resources, for people will go to such things.

While the business men of this State are wearing out their lives and pants sitting around talking about the beauties of goldbuggery, the farmers of the State are trying to start a shoe factory to keep thousands of dollars here that now go North every year. This shows that the farmers are not only better politicians than the business men, but are doing more to aid in the development of the State.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE FARMERS.

The Atlanta Constitution, after relating that all the Presidents save Chester Arthur were country bred, goes on to say:

"It is the same way in business. Almost every great capitalist, merchant and professional man in the United States is country bred. The men born in cities who inherit fortunes and step into the shoes of their fathers find it difficult to hold their own against country boys like Jay Gould, Charles A. Dana, Charles Broadway Rouse, John H. Inman, and a host of others."

"And it is so in literature. Nearly every famous writer is the product of the country. The countryman has the best of it. Whether on the farm or in the city, he bosses the job."

To the above the Richmond Evening Star adds the following, which is equally true:

"Yet the countryman has lost caste. Forty years ago the farmer was the leading man in all the gatherings of the South. To day he is without credit or standing in all parts of the country. Any city man worth \$5,000 can negotiate a note more readily than the farmer worth \$20,000. Even the clerks and the mechanics in the towns and cities speak contemptuously of him as a 'hayseed.' We have here in Richmond bank Presidents, wholesale merchants, lawyers and judges who have guided the plow, but the sons of these men have imbibed but little respect for

the business of the agriculturists, and would not be willing to cast his lot with the hayseeds. The present banking and money system give no hope to the farmer. He can never compete with the man who has his capital invested in other lines of business. There is no better evidence that it is due to vicious legislation that he does not prosper than the fact that whenever he brings his capital, industry, frugal habits and honest methods to the city he outstrips the city-bred man in the line of business he adopts. But the farm will never be profitable until it can again be property the equal of any other property for the purpose of gaining credit."

We believe that our contemporaries are about correct. This is a fast age. It is an age of co operation and organization. All classes of business and professional men are thoroughly organized, and being near each other in towns and cities, they are in a position to co operate.

The farmers have never been fully organized, and when they reach the climax of even imperfect organization, designing men and newspapers are allowed to enter in and destroy or cripple the organization. At present the farmers are badly divided politically; so are the business men; but the business men don't allow that to interfere with their co operation. The business man don't attempt to create friction in his ranks, because he knows it is fatal, but he does keep up constant trouble between the farmers. In the South the business man wants most of the farmers to vote the Democratic ticket. He knows he can keep them divided by arousing their prejudice. In the North their prejudice is appealed to and they vote the R publican ticket and learn to hate everything the business man hates. The shrewd town or city business or professional man cares but little or nothing for party names. He champions this or that party because it will divide his victims—the unorganized or imperfectly organized farmer and mechanic. The farmers must be organized and stand together, even if they don't vote together, and must learn to care little enough for party names to vote together if it appears at all necessary. Why shouldn't they? The merchant, lawyer, banker or manufacturers will do this.

MONEY AND CREDIT.

The Richmond Times is a dandy goldbug shell. It can wear a longer face and tell whoppers more rapidly than a majority of its kind. Unless appearances are deceptive the editors of that paper would like to see money so scarce that only its editors and a few friends shall control it all.

One of the favorite arguments used by the Times is that most of the business of the country is done by the use of checks and this does away with the use of money. "We need but little money," says the Times, "and that little should be sound." It cites as an illustration, that a farmer sells a lot of wheat for \$1,000. The merchant pays for the wheat with a check. The farmer uses the check to pay his debts or purchase something, and the check probably passes through a half dozen hands as money before it ends its career. The average goldbug fool will read that in the Times and declare that it is the religious truth, and that it is all folly to talk about a contracted currency or scarcity of cash to do business with. But wait. The merchant who started that check on its rounds had \$1,000 in his bank before he wrote the check. He simply used the check in stead of paying out the cash, as a matter of convenience. If he had paid out the cash instead, the thousand dollars would have passed from hand to hand and liquidated debts just as the check did. Rest assured that for every check you see passing around in trade there are as many dollars in money as the checks call for, therefore checks are only a convenience and do not increase the circulating medium. Business men in towns and cities do business with each other with checks, but a great many farmers and others cannot run a bank account. Even if every person were near enough a bank to do so the amount of money needed to do the business of the country would not be one cent less, for the check only represents cash. If we need three thousand millions of cash to do the business of the country, and it were equally divided among the people and each one could put his per capita in some bank and issue checks for it all, there would only be three thousand million dollars in circulation. We cannot believe that the Times is ignorant enough to believe what it writes, but it evidently thinks its readers are all ignorant.

The Californian says: "The newspapers of San Francisco have been found to be thus assessed: The Call for \$40,000, the Examiner for \$27,000, the Chronicle for \$35,000, the Post for \$10,000, and the Report for \$3,389." It will be remembered that the Call was sold for nearly \$400,000 less than six months ago.—Tulare Citizen.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY OUTLINED

The New York correspondent of the Statesville Landmark outlines the future national policy of the Democratic party in regard to finance. As the writer doubtless knows what is on foot, we recommend the following to the prayerful and tearful consideration of the so called silver Democrats, and to that portion of them who still contend that the only way to get silver is through the Democratic party:

"As I predicted in my last letter, the financial plank in the Democratic platform is as explicitly against the free and unlimited coinage of silver as the financial plank in the R publican platform. But as the Democrats are more courageous than the Republicans, and as the Democratic party is ever the party of progress, the Democratic platform goes farther and advocates the gradual retirement of the greenbacks. It is understood here that such is the policy of the administration and that in his next message to Congress the President will make a recommendation in line with this policy."

"The position of the Democracy of this great State on the financial question must have weight with the Democracy of the whole country. Practically the whole North already agrees with New York on the subject. So does the Democracy of the Western State of Ohio, and of some other Western States. The free silver sentiment is now practically confined to the Pacific slope and certain districts of some Southern States, and is getting weaker every day. Boldness on the part of Democrats everywhere who are opposed to free and unlimited silver coinage is all that is necessary to insure the adoption by the next Democratic national convention of a plank practically identical with the financial plank of the New York Democrats. And if such a plank is not adopted, Democratic defeat in the presidential campaign is a pretty sure thing."

NEWS THAT IS NEWS.

The Lincoln Democrat has a new editor. He says he is neither a goldbug nor a silverite—just professes to publish the news and undefiled Democracy. One of his first efforts at news-gathering is a striking illustration of how clean a new broom will sweep. Here is one of his news items:

"On our way to Lincoln from Charlotte last Monday, we noticed several cotton pickers in the different cotton fields along the roadside, picking out the fleecy staple."

To witness "several cotton pickers picking cotton" anywhere in the cotton belt between the first of October and Christmas is quite sensational. It would hardly make material for a news paragraph to see such a sight in June or July, but cotton picking is unusual at this season, and the readers of the Democrat are not to be kept in the dark. They can depend upon this new edition of Joseph Pulitzer for the news at all times. Some day he will take a jaunt through the country and "notice" some men plowing, and then his readers will get some more news. If he "notices" any hen-pecked husbands splitting wood, a double headed article with scare head will be the outcome.

In years to come, this quill driver will edit a great daily in some North Carolina town, and then he will startle his readers by asserting that "the west-bound train was four minutes late today," or that "about the usual crowd was in town Saturday." Journalism has not yet reached its zenith in North Carolina.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Sixteen to one means 16 ounces of silver shall equal when coined into money, one ounce of gold when coined into money. The ratio can be changed in four ways—by increasing the amount of silver in the silver dollar, by reducing the amount of silver in the silver dollar, by increasing the amount of gold in a gold coin, and by reducing the amount of gold in a gold coin, says the Missouri World.

For instance, the ratio can be made 32 to 1 by doubling the amount of silver in the dollar, or by reducing the amount of gold in the dollar one half. Why advocate 16 to 1? Because if the ratio should be made 32 to 1, by increasing the amount of silver in the silver dollar, our 400 millions of silver dollars would have to be recoined into half that number, thus contracting the money volume 200 million dollars and making times much harder than they are. To establish the ratio of 32 to 1 by reducing the size of gold coins one half, would necessitate the re-coinage of our gold money into twice the number of dollars in gold we now have. This wouldn't be a bad idea, the dollars would still be worth 100 cents, but it would raise a howl among the contractionists. Making the ratio 8 to 1 by reducing the silver dollar to one half its present size would require the coinage of our 400 million silver dollars into 800 million dollars, and though the dollars would still be worth 100 cents, the con-

tractionists would faint if such a proposition were to be made.

Sixteen to one is the present ratio and has been the ratio ever since June 28, 1834. From 1793 to 1834 the ratio was 15 to 1, but in the latter year the ratio was changed by reducing the amount of gold in a dollar.

There are but two propositions before the people so far as ratio is concerned. One is 16 to 1, the other is to contract the money volume by making the ratio greater by increasing the size of the silver dollar. It resolves itself down to a question of expansion or contraction, and that is all there is in it.

A MAMMOTH POTATO.

One of the most wonderful yarns on record is a potato story from Colorado. It is an unreasonably large potato or an unreasonably large lie. The Scientific American of September 28th, has a full account of it, and also a photograph. This paper stands at the head of the list for reliability, but it must be joking in this particular instance.

It is alleged that Mr. J. B. Swan, of Loveland, Col., raised, this season, an Irish potato 28 inches in length, 14 in diameter, and weighing 86 pounds and 10 ounces. The photograph appearing in the Scientific American, was furnished that paper by Dumont Clark, Esq., of New York, and shows Mr. Swan standing with the immense potato on his shoulder.

We are easily taken in, but this potato story will be taken with several grains of allowance, as well as salt and pepper. It reminds us of the proverbial Democratic majority in Halifax and Wilson counties. A potato weighing five, six, or even ten pounds would be hard to swallow at one gulp, but this Colorado potato produces a choking sensation, though it is quietly enjoying the astonishment depicted on the faces of visitors in far away Colorado. A potato weighing 86 pounds! Why that would feed the entire population of Ireland a week.

Mr. Josephus Daniels is missing a golden opportunity. Instead of "saving the State," and taking satisfaction out of the hides of this who think the Church is on the side of human slavery, he ought to be inveighing against this stupendous potato. The potato is not at all sensitive, and wouldn't feel humiliated when its Quixotic champion begins to slay its enemies. In that way Josephus could win the everlasting gratitude of thousands of struggling truck raisers who will have to go out of business if these large Irish potatoes become fashionable. Josephus should write to at least a dozen prominent and leading potato raisers in the State and secure articles for a "symposium," to appear in his paper next Sunday.

SOME "SOUND MONEY" MEN.

R. W. Cardwell, "sound money" man, is under a \$3,000 bond. He is charged with making false entries on the books in the State bank at Richmond, Va.

The Valley Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Virginia, has made an assignment. The promoters are still in favor of "an honest dollar," no matter if they are scarce.

Stultz, Lesberger & Co., Danville, Va., tobaccoists, have assigned. Liabilities, \$75,000 (sound); assets \$2,000 (sound).

Arthur J. Goodwin, confidential agent of the Continental Oil Company, of Colorado, was arrested at St. Louis last week. He admits that he has stolen several hundred dollars.

H. G. Munge, Treasurer of the Texas Manufacturing Company, Fort Worth, Texas, is short in his accounts several hundred dollars (sound).

Albert Trade, Cashier of the First National Bank, Mt. Vernon, Indiana, has disappeared. Some 30,000 sound dollars eloped with him. Still all these fools listen to that class of rascals and vote for their dishonest views.

Charles Gove (sound money), Assistant Cashier of the New York Herald office (sound money), has admitted that he stole \$10,000 of the money belonging to the concern last July. The charge is grand larceny, and the sentence will be heavy.

VIEWS OF THE REVIEW.

Yes, the Populists swamped them. "We told you so." We told you that the Pops would far outnumber the Democrats in Raleigh, and that they would surely capture the big silver convention. They did. There were 27 Democrats and 9 Republicans in the convention and about one million Pops—more or less—at least so it seemed to the Democratic tear filled eyes and sick and sorrowing souls. They carried everything with a rush and adopted resolutions which Judge McRae and Mr. Beckwith voted for, but against which Capt. Sam Ashe protested and then withdrew. These resolutions pledged everybody and everything for silver, regardless. So far as the Democrats are concerned, the whole thing was a consummate failure—as usual—for the Democrats. Oh, fizzle, where is thy bluish!—Wilmington Review.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Hard Hits, Bold Sayings and Patriotic Paragraphs from Reform Papers.

A party that has swallowed Grover Cleveland has no room for "reform inside the party."—Farmer and Miner.

There are sixteen reasons why the Democratic party will never give us free silver to one that they will.—Farmer and Miner.

If there was nothing more to be said against a gold standard than that it took the side of bonds to sustain it, that would be enough.—Farmers' Outlook.

Gold basis is a great thing, isn't it? Just now when we have a big crop to handle, the basis is departing for other shores and leaving disaster behind.—Missouri World.

The administration makes use of the postoffice department for distributing goldbug literature free of postage. This is a great saving to Wall street and England.—People's Pilot.

We do not want more laws, nor do we want the enforcement of those we have, so much as we want to quit making laws, and begin repealing most of those now on the statute books.—Kansas burg Kansan.

When you hear of a man "making money in wheat," do not imagine that the man was a farmer. That man is usually a farmer of the farmers and has an office in a ten story city block. Coming Nation.

Lyman Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, says that if the bankers entered into an agreement, some of them would break it in 15 minutes. Nices crowd. Thieves are better than that.—Farmers' Voice.

Over-production: More of something than the rich man wants. That is the new definition. There is something less than one and a half bushels of wheat for each inhabitant of the world produced, but we are told that we are over-producing wheat.—Farmers' Voice.

Populist editors throughout the country are having a "hard row to hoe," but we are pleased to observe that none of them have had to succumb to the wiles of the New York "sound money" propaganda. Boys, stand firm and push the fight—our inning will come yet.—Missouri Commissioner.

THE ROAD LAW.

A Correspondent Favors it and Thinks Hyde County Will Vote for It.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

LEECHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 1, '95.

I see in your editorial columns in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER September 24th an article in regard to the road laws, passed by the last legislature, which says: "We think the intention of the law is good, but the plan is open to objection."

My idea in regard to the law is that it will meet with the approval of a majority of the voters in our county (Hyde) and if the amount of money is not sufficient to keep the road in repair I think Sec. 8 of this act will allow the general county fund to help. I think in addition to the amount of county convict labor, that Sec. 2 of Chap. 194, laws of 1895, provides that any county in the State having raised this amount of money is entitled to the use of 25 convicts from the State prison. To sum the whole matter up, it will amount to a neat sum in our county; probably will be sufficient. If not, the idea of running roads out from county towns would not meet with the approval of the people, for in some counties in the State, the county town instead of being the hub, is nearer the rim. You would have to put the spokes in the rim first. This plan will not do in our county.

But to improve the roads in our State to any great extent is near impossible while we are so near bankrupt.

Improve our country by letting us handle enough money to do the business of the country on a cash basis, and every enterprise will build up.

W. A. RUSS

FROST IN ALAMANCE.

How to Treat Frost Bitten Tobacco and Potatoes.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

MEBANE, N. C.

Heavy frost on October 1st, and frost with a freeze occurred in Alamance on second instant. Much damage done to the sorghum crop. Considerable damage done to the tobacco crop, as but few farmers had housed their crops. A few have sustained considerable loss. Late corn, beans, etc., have been killed. Those who have frosted tobacco will do well to let it remain in the field a few days, as it will turn red and make a good smoker. Three curings may be put into one barn. A fire should be built in the field in cloudy or wet weather, so as to dry the stems. Sorghum should be made soon, or the cane cut and placed in a shed, where it will not dry up or be injured by the rain. The sweet potatoes should be dug before the winter sap circulates back into the potato, or wet weather sets in.

B. F. WHITE.